

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 26th February 1954.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

District-war schemes under the Five-Year Plan.

* 8 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have received any report from the Planning Commission with regard to the breaking up of State plans into district plans?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Yes. The Government are arranging to publish literature for each district, containing details of the items of work under the plan in the district.”

SRI N. K. PALANISAMI:—“ May I know the details of the plans that have been distributed, how these plans are going to be implemented and what the financial implications of the same are? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ The question is not quite clear. Perhaps the hon. Member means something else. The break-up of the plan into district plans and the details of the plan for each district will be shown in maps and there will be literature published in that regard. That is my answer to the question. As for the financial implications, it is a common matter and not a matter for each district.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“ Have the Government created special staff at district level to implement the special schemes under this plan? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ The plan will actually be executed by the existing staff. If we propose to establish new offices for the execution of the plan as distinguished from the general administration, we would break.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“ On what date did the Government of Madras receive the Report of the Planning Commission and how long do they propose to take to distribute copies to the public? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ The break-up is not so simple as is imagined. We have to print the plans and index the maps with statistical information relating to each district. All this is ready and the question of printing is the only thing remaining now. It will take a little time and it will soon be done.”

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SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM:—"May I know whether these publications will be in the regional languages and whether the publication will be made before at least the end of this five-year period?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I appreciate the attempt at sarcasm, but all things cannot be done so quickly as district boards are able to do under the guidance of the hon. Member who has put the question. Everything takes some time. We are going to print the plans and the information will be mostly in pictures and figures and we need not wait for translations."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"ஜில்லாவாரியாகப் பிரசுரிப்பதோடு கூட இந்த ராஜ்யம் பூராவாக்குமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லாத் திட்டங்களையும் தொகுத்து ஒரு வெளியீடாக சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படுமா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The common plan is broken up. Now, again, our State has been broken up. Then, the plan will be broken up into district plans. The re-assembling of these break-ups may easily be done by hon. Members if we give all the books. A separate publication is unnecessary, I think."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"ஜில்லா வாரியாக இந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தைப் பற்றிப் பிரசுரிப்பது என்பதும் இந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தில் அடங்கியுள்ள ஒரு பகுதியா?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Yes, Sir. It is a small corollary of the big proposition."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"In regard to the break-up of the plan at the district level, will the Government try to solicit in a more intensive way the co-operation of the people?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Yes, Sir, the publication itself will lead to that."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Arising out of the answer given to the supplementary question by the Hon. the Chief Minister, may I know what the regional language of the Madras State is?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Each district will have to be dealt with with intelligence and sympathy."

SRI K. M. SEETHI SAHIB:—"May I know whether the Report of the Planning Commission takes into account the Second Five-Year Plan also?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"We will have to wait for the Second Five-Year Plan."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"Will the district plan be worked and implemented by the local bodies or other bodies?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am rather surprised at these questions. The plans consist of many kinds of work. For instance, there is an irrigation project. There is also a public health project. Different departments are concerned in the matter. There are different departments

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in the present Government and they will deal with them. We will not be very much in the right if we encourage the appointment of new staff. Nor can we transfer them to local bodies. If the hon. Member refers to district boards, panchayats and the like, the concerned departments will deal with the relevant projects."

Nationalization of Local Fund and Municipal Medical Institutions.

* 9 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state— 11-10 a.m.

(a) how many Local Fund and Municipal Medical Institutions were taken over by the Government in the year 1952-53; and

(b) how many of them were from the West Coast?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Three institutions.

“(b) One from the West Coast.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“May I know on what basis all these institutions are provincialized?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, proposals are sent by the local bodies and the Director of Medical Services considers them and makes his recommendation to the Government.”

SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH :—“May I know whether such local fund hospitals that remain closed for a long period in backward areas where even doctors are not available, will be accorded due priority by the Government in the matter of taking over medical institutions?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“No, Sir. The Government give preference to the proposal of the local bodies whose financial condition is unsound.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“The Hon. the Health Minister said on a previous occasion on the floor of this House that he would consider the question of converting the Local Fund Hospital at Payyanur into a Government Hospital. May I know whether he has taken a final decision on this matter?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“All taluk headquarters hospitals are to be provincialized in the first instance. The other hospitals will have to be taken up at a later stage.”

SRI P. SELVARAJ :—“May I know whether the Government can give any time-limit within which they will be able to take over all these hospitals?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“This provincialization began in the year 1928 (Laughter) and every year we have been taking over five or six taluk headquarters hospitals or municipal hospitals. But last year, we could not take over any of them owing to the particular circumstances in which the budget was presented.”

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SRI K. PARTHASARATHY :—From the answer given by the Hon. Minister, we find that even though the process of provincialization began in 1928, it has been proceeding at a very slow pace. May I know whether the Government will take steps to accelerate the pace? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" That depends on the finances of the State, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister said that this scheme of provincialization was being implemented with effect from 1928. May I know from him how many hospitals have been provincialized in the last quarter century? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" In the Madras State 73 hospitals have been provincialized. I cannot give the figures for the composite State."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Is there any proposal before the Government of Madras to nationalize or to take over some of the municipal hospitals in the next year and if so what are those hospitals? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The hon. Member may kindly wait and see the budget volumes."

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—" In view of the fact that the Government are already meeting the pay of the medical officers employed in the taluk headquarters hospitals, will the Government consider the desirability of taking over the administration of all the taluk headquarters hospitals still not taken over by them? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir, that is the idea."

Entry of Harijans into Choultries.

* 10 Q.—**SRI A. RATNAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any action against any authorities in the management of choultries which exhibit boards in front of them prohibiting entry of untouchables (Harijans); and

(b) if so, the names of the choultries, if any, which refused to remove such boards?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU :—" (a) & (b) There are no choultries in this State which exhibit boards in front of them prohibiting entry of persons belonging to Scheduled castes. Hence the other parts of the question do not arise."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய பதில் எனக்கு வியப்பை அளிக்கிறது. சென்னையிலும், ராஜ்யத்தின் மற்ற இடங்களிலுமுள்ள சத்திரங்களில் நடக்கும் சப காரியங்களுக்கு இது வரையிலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் உள்ளே விடப்படும் கிடையாது; எப்பொழுதும் அவர்களை அனுமதித்தும் கிடையாது. நேற்றைய தினம் நான் காஞ்சிபுரம் சென்றிருந்தேன். காஞ்சிபுரத்திலுள்ள சத்திரங்களில் தீண்டாதவர்கள்

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ஹரிஜனங்கள் உள்ளே வரக்கூடாது என்ற போர்டு வெளியே தொங்கக் கொண்டதான் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே உடனே நமது மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த போர்டுகளை அப்புறப்படுத்தச் செய்வதோடு, ஹரிஜனங்கள் சத்திரங்களில் நுழைய அனுமதிக்கும்படி உத்திரவு போடுவார்களா ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU :—“ If the hon. Member brings any particular instance to the notice of the Government, it will be considered, Sir.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Is the word ‘ Harijan ’ synonymous with the word ‘ Untouchable ’ ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU :—“ More or less, they are synonymous.” (Laughter.)

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments aware of the fact that there are some choultries in the State of Madras which are exclusively meant for certain communities like Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Mudaliyars, etc., and if so, is it in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution? If it is against the spirit of the Constitution, will the Hon. Minister take proper steps to throw open such choultries to others also inclusive of Harijans? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU :—“ Sir, there may be private choultries belonging to various communities and I do not think the Government can take cognizance of them. Even if it is necessary to make them realize this idea, we must proceed slowly in such cases.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ இது வரை எந்தெந்த சத்திரங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காவது அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் குறிப்பு இருக்கிறதா? இருந்தால் குறிப்பாக எவ்வளவு சத்திரங்களில் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றாவது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU :—“ We have not received any complaint so far. If there is any public choultry in respect of which there is such complaint, the Government will take due notice of it.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Will the Hon. Minister concur with me if I say that the existence of such choultries, even though communally formed, is supported by the spirit of the Constitution though not in so many words? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, we are dealing rather loosely with the subject. There are institutions under the management of the Government or under the control of the Government and there are private charities. We cannot altogether dry up private charities by imposing a doctrine upon private persons. The question is, whether it is more important to get private charity into operation or whether it is more important to lay down a doctrine of equality. Where a private person wishes to make a charity, we cannot go and ask him to give other charities. Therefore we have to do this slowly and carefully. Our aim will be to broaden all charities. Hon. Members may remember the history of the Pachayappa's College. Originally according

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to their rules even Musalmans and Harijans were not admitted. But we were able to make changes by a process of waiting and patience. We have to proceed slowly with respect to private charities. But, wherever the Government have control and influence, it may be taken that we will see that everybody gets the advantages of such institutions."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Is the Rani Mangamma Choultry in Madurai open to Harijans? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" In such cases where there is a legal difficulty, the Courts will decide. We should not try to hasten and precipitate matters. Sir, very often it is advantageous to make people forget the sectional nature of a particular charity so that the Government may interfere afterwards, if necessary."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" மதுரையிலுள்ள மங்கம்மா சத்திரத்தின் பெயரான மங்கம்மா என்பது ஒரு ஹரிஜனப் பெண்ணினுடையதா? ஹரிஜனங்களால் அந்தச் சத்திரம் கட்டப்பட்டதா? ராஜா ஸர் ராமசாயி முதலியார் போன்ற பிரமுகரின் சத்திரங்களிலும் இங்கு அனுஷ்டிக்கப்படும் படியான முறைகள் அனுஷ்டிக்கப்படுகின்றனவா? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, ' Mangammal ' is a name which is respected by the people of South India. It is a name connected with an old ruling family of Madurai and I am rather sorry that the hon. Member chose to speak in a derisive manner about it."

11-20 a.m. SRI A. K. SUBBIAH :—" ஹரிஜன ஆலையப் பிரவேசம் நடத்தியமாதிரி யாக ஹரிஜன சத்திரப் பிரவேசம் நடத்த இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா? "

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU :—" I want the question to be repeated, Sir."

SRI A. K. SUBBIAH :—" ஹரிஜன ஆலையப் பிரவேசம் நடத்தியமாதிரி யாக ஹரிஜன சத்திரப் பிரவேசம் நடத்த இந்த சர்க்கார் முன் வருமா? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The question of agitation and education of the people is quite different from entering a house where we have no right to enter."

Advisory Committee for the Government Hospital, Tiruvallur.

* 11 Q.—**SRI M. DHARMALINGAM** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether any Advisory Committee has been constituted or is proposed to be constituted for the Government Hospital, Tiruvallur?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" An Advisory Committee has been constituted for the Government Hospital, Tiruvallur."

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—" Sir, in view of the fact that the recommendations made by such Committees are not taken into consideration by the Government, may I know from the Hon. Minister the main object of constituting such Advisory Committees? Also may I know whether the Government have framed any rules regarding the constitution of such Advisory Committees, nomination of members to such Committees, etc.?"

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, recommendations regarding the persons to be appointed for such Committees are made by the District Medical Officer in consultation with the Revenue Officer of the place. The recommendations made by the Committees are taken into consideration by the District Medical Officer and action is taken on such of the recommendations as can be accepted.”

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the Headquarters Hospital at Chingleput is far removed from taluk headquarters like Ponneri, Sriperumbudur and Maduranta-kam, will the Government see the possibility of starting hospitals with a small bed strength at such places so as to save the patients from travelling long distances and also constitute Advisory Committees in such places? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I do not exactly understand, Sir, how this supplementary question comes within the scope of the main question.”

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—“ I meant, Sir, that each taluk headquarters must have a small hospital with 10 or 12 beds at least and now that Tiruvallur has a hospital with an Advisory Committee, I think it is high time that similar amenities are extended to other taluks also.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI. M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ இந்த ஆலோசனைக் கமிட்டி நிறுவப்பட்டு எத்தனை வருடங்கள் ஆயின? எப்பொழுது மாற்றியமைக்கப் படுமென்ற விஷயத்தை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

THE HON SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ This Committee was constituted in November 1953 and would continue for three years.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that Hospital Advisory Committees are made to meet only once in three months and in view of the fact that no recommendations made by the Committees are put into practice by the Government, will the Government see the feasibility of instructing the District Medical Officers to convene a meeting once a month and expedite the recommendations of these Committees and put them into practice? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, the Committees can meet as often as is necessary. There is no such stipulation that they should meet only once in three months and there is no period fixed for that purpose. The observation of the hon. Member that the Committees' recommendations are not acted upon is something for which there is no basis. I do not know what his source of information is.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ நிறுவப்பட்டு மூன்று ஆண்டு களுக்குமேல் ஆகிவிட்ட கமிட்டிகள் எத்தனை உண்டு. அந்தக் கமிட்டிகளை திருப்பி மாற்றியமைக்க எத்தனை காலம் ஆகுமென்று சொல்ல முடியுமா ? ”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is about Tiruvallur. The hon. Member is asking a general question. If the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The period fixed for the Committees is three years, Sir. I do not know what the hon. Member has in mind."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The Hon. Minister was not able to follow my question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall call the hon. Member later. Mr. Deivasigamany."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Are the members of these Advisory Committees medical men or are they some of the influential Congressmen?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There are several members. The Medical Officer in charge of the Institution will be an ex-officio member; the Revenue Officer of the place also is a member; then there are non-officials—a member of the Legislature is generally put in the Committee and people who take interest in public work are also nominated."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, for the benefit of the Hon. Minister I shall put my question again in English. What I want to know is 'how many Committees are there in the State which have been in existence for more than three years and whether Government will consider reconstituting such Committees now?'"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I cannot answer such a general question now. The question under discussion relates to the Advisory Committee in Tiruvallur hospital. If the hon. Member wants information, he may put a separate question."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—" அரசாங்கம் இப்பொழுது பல கமிட்டிகளை நியமித்திருக்கிறது. அப்படி நியமிக்கப்பட்ட ஆலோசனைக் கமிட்டிகள் செய்திருக்கக்கூடிய சிபார்சுகளை இந்த அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதன்படி நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து வருகின்றதா? அல்லது அந்தக் கமிட்டிகளின் சிபார்சுகளை எல்லாம் கவனிப்பதேயில்லையா?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" இந்தக் கேள்வியைத்தான் ஸ்ரீ விநாயகம் கேட்டார்; அதற்குப் பதிலும் சொல்லப்பட்டது."

(Sri K. Vinayakam rose in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall call the hon. Member again. The hon. Member Sri Pai."

SRI T. ANANTA PAI :—" Sir, what are the duties and responsibilities of these Advisory Committees and are the members of the Advisory Committees expected to visit hospitals?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, the Committees make suggestions and recommendations. They can visit hospitals during working hours by giving notice to the Medical Officer in charge and they can also make surprise visits."

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SRI D. K. RAJU :—“ Sir, are the Government aware that the local M.L.As. are deliberately avoided from these Committees, because they do not belong to the Congress Party? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No, Sir. In many places, non-Congress people have been put into these Committees.”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“ Sir, are there any Hospital Committees which have not met at least once a year and if so, what action do the Government propose to take against the Medical Officers who have failed to convene meetings of such Committees? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We are in Tiruvallur now.” (Laughter.)

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“ I am dealing with the whole State.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ That is why I say that the hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ In view of the serious allegation made by the Hon. Health Minister that my remarks were baseless, I would like to bring to his notice this : The Advisory Committee of Chingleput Hospital said that for want of napkins, handkerchiefs and soaps, the work of the doctors was held up in the hospital and the Committee of which I happen to be a member recommended to the Government that napkins, etc., should be supplied in time. (Interruption by the Hon. Minister for Health.) The Hon. Minister said that I was making a remark without basis. I am telling him that such recommendations were made and the Government have not implemented them. Has the Minister got any kind of objection . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member give notice of a separate question.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, Tiruvallur falls within Chingleput district.” (Laughter.)

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—“ Sir, will the Hon. Minister consider abolishing these Advisory Committees, as there seems to be much competition among Members to become members of these Advisory Committees? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, the House must be glad to note that the hon. Member Sri Vinayakam is not a member of the Congress Party and still he has been put in one of the important Committees. I do not think there can be any grievance among Members regarding the choice of personnel for these Committees.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, is it a fact that rural parts are not adequately represented in such District Headquarters Hospital Advisory Committees? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Generally, the people of the locality are selected for nomination to the Committee, Sir.”

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SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the members of these Hospital Advisory Committees are paid any travelling allowances for attending such meetings? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No, Sir.”

State Health Insurance Scheme.

* 12 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of workers in this State to be benefited under the State Health Insurance Scheme; and

(b) the amount granted to the State for implementing the same?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) The medical benefit scheme under the Employees' State Insurance Act has not yet been implemented in this State. A proposal to introduce the scheme in the first instance in Coimbatore and its suburbs is now under consideration. If it is approved, it will benefit about 36,000 workers in this area.

“ (b) No amount has been granted so far. The expenditure on the medical benefit scheme will be shared by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the State Government in the ratio of 2:1 when the scheme is introduced.”

11-30 a.m. SRI N. K. PALANISAMI :—“ இந்தத் திட்டத்தின் பிரகாரம் தேயிலைத் தோட்ட தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நன்மை கிடைக்குமா? அப்படி கிடைக்காவிட்டால் ஏன் அவர்களை இந்த திட்டத்தில் சேர்க்கவில்லை? மேலும் இந்தத் திட்டம் எப்பொழுது அமுலுக்கு வரும்? இந்த திட்டம் ஏப்ரல் மாதம் முதல் தேதி அமுலுக்கு வருவதாக இருந்ததே? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ This Act applies now to all factories using power employing twenty or more persons and engaged in a manufacturing process. Seasonal factories, mines and railway running sheds are excluded from the scope of the Act. All employees, whether permanent, temporary, casual, clerical or supervisory, other than those drawing a remuneration exceeding four hundred rupees a month come within the purview of the medical benefit scheme. Persons employed in the Armed Forces do not come within the scope of the Act at present. Therefore the categories of persons mentioned by the hon. Member do not come under the scope of this Act.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“ Sir இந்தத் திட்டமானது 20 தொழிலாளர்கள் கொண்டதும் மின்சாரத்தால் ஓடும் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதுவும் கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் மாதிரி முதலில் விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகவும் சொன்னார்கள். எங்கெங்கெல்லாம் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இயங்குகின்றனவோ அங்கெல்லாம் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As to what exactly we should do with the hospitals in the various factories is under consideration. The Government propose to appoint a

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committee to inspect these hospitals. If they come up to the standard required by this scheme, they will certainly be taken."

SRI N. K. PALANISAMI :—" இந்தத் திட்டம் எப்ரல் மாதம் முதல் தேதி அமுலுக்கு வரப்போகிறது என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரியே எப்ரல் மாதம் முதல் தேதி இந்த திட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வருமா? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It was the intention of the Government to implement this scheme on the first of April. But the negotiations between the doctors and the 'Employees' State Insurance Corporation did not materialise in the first instance. The Government therefore thought that they should employ paid men. But now, I am happy to say, the doctors have agreed to implement the scheme, and therefore a revision of the plan may have to be made. I am doubtful if it will be possible to implement the scheme on the first of April, but still we will try our very best."

SRI L. C. PAIS :—" Having regard to the present condition of the State's finances, do the Government feel confident that they will be able to introduce this scheme in more than one place in the near future? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" This is a social security measure for labour and we feel that at least in one place we should implement it. We selected Coimbatore because it contains the largest number of women workers—12,000 out of 36,000. I know that the point raised by the hon. Member is relevant. In view of the fact that the State's finances are not very good, we may not implement the scheme in all factories at present. We propose to implement it in Madras and Madurai, if funds are available after implementing the scheme in Coimbatore."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister for Labour whether the Government will take steps to implement the scheme throughout the State at least before the end of this year and whether they will consider the extension of this scheme to Malabar as early as possible? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I said, it is a question depending upon the availability of funds. I must also add that according to my information, in the whole of the West Coast there are not more than 7,000 workers employed in factories employing twenty persons or more. If the hon. Members consider also that this 7,000 is distributed throughout the district, they will realise the difficulty of implementing the scheme on the West Coast."

SRI A. SAMBASIVAM :—" தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இருபதாம், அதற்கு மேலும் தொழிலாளர்கள் உள்ள தொழிற்சாலைகளில் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்போவதால் சில முதலாளிகள் இருபது பேர்களுக்குக் குறைவாக தங்களது தொழிற்சாலைகளில் தொழிலாளர்களை குறைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு முயற்சிக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிக் குறைக்காமல் இருப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முன் எச்சரிக்கையாக நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்குமா? "

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We have a list of factories employing twenty or more persons. If any managements try to get out of the purview of this Act by retrenching their staff, we shall of course look into the matter and see whether the reduction in the number of employees is really justified or whether the deduction is effected merely to evade coming within the purview of this Act.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“ இந்தத் திட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்கப்போவதன் காரணத்தால் ஆங்காங்குள்ள ஆலை முதலாளிகள் தாங்களே முன்வந்து ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை கட்டுகிறோம் என்றவர்கள் இப்பொழுது கட்டாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைக் கட்டுமபடி அரசாங்கம் வற்புறுத்துமா ? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Such a complaint has been made in certain quarters. The Government have appealed to mill owners and factory owners that, as a result of this scheme they should neither decrease the existing medical facilities nor reduce the pace with which hospitals are constructed in the mills or factories.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ Have the Government undertaken any survey of industrial areas other than Coimbatore for implementing the scheme as expeditiously as possible ? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We have taken a rough estimate of the number of workers. We find that in Madras City we have about 30,000 workers of whom about 8,000 are women workers. We have in Madurai about 30,000 workers of whom about 10,000 are women workers. These are the big pockets where this scheme may profitably be introduced, if funds are available after implementing the scheme in Coimbatore.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—“ How much money are the Government going to contribute for each worker ? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The employer's share of the contribution ranges from 7 annas to Rs. 2-8-0 per week per employee, the actual amount depending upon the average daily wage. For this purpose, the employees are divided into 8 wage groups. The lowest group consists of those who are paid below Re. 1 and no contribution is required from the employees in this wage group. A low rate of 2 annas per week is levied on the wage group drawing from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 and 4 annas from the wage group drawing from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2. In the case of the higher wage groups, two-thirds of the contribution is paid by the employer and one-third by the employee. So far as the Central and the State Governments are concerned, they are going to bear the capital expenditure in the proportion of 2 : 1.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ What amount of money will be spent by the Government when the scheme is implemented in Coimbatore ? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We do not have the exact figures. But on a rough estimate it is computed that the Madras Government's share will be in the neighbourhood of 1 to 1½ lakhs of rupees.”

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Instead of confining the scheme to all the workers in one area, why should it not be applied to all the women workers on a State-wide basis? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The present scheme envisages medical benefit, sickness benefit and disablement benefit for all workers and the women workers get maternity benefit in addition. It is better to give these benefits to all workers instead of restricting them to women only, and so the Government have decided to apply the scheme to all workers.”

Recommendations of the Jail Reforms Committee.

* 13 Q.—**SRI K. T. SREEDHARAN** (on behalf of Sri M. Narayana Kurup) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state how far the recommendations of the Jail Reforms Committee have been implemented?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Orders have been passed on certain recommendations in regard to classification of Jails; appointment of non-official visitors, medical relief in jails, and health of prisoners. The other recommendations which are extensive in scope, many having financial implications and requiring legislative amendments, are under the detailed consideration of the heads of departments concerned and of the Government.”

SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP :—“ How long will it take to implement the recommendations completely? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ It may take a few months.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ May I know whether there is any proposal to amend the Jail Manual in the light of the recommendations of the Jail Reforms Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ That is why the report is being examined.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ The Hon. Minister answered that some of the recommendations were still under consideration. The Communist Party and the other parties in the Opposition are threatening to capture power. If they come into power, I am afraid many of us on this side are likely to be put behind the bars. Therefore, may I ask the hon. Minister to implement expeditiously the recommendations relating to the provision of more amenities to prisoners, particularly the ‘ C ’ class prisoners as the Communist Party will put us only in the ‘ C ’ class? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ I do not think we need be under any such apprehension in the present circumstances.” 11-40 a.m.

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ In view of financial difficulties in the introduction of changes on a large scale basis in the jail administration, will the Government, consider the introduction of essential changes in selected jails and make them model jails? ”

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ That is why the report is being considered. About 279 recommendations have been made and the Government are considering how far and in what respects they have to implement them.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“ May I know whether after the implementation of these recommendations, the conditions inside the jails would be better than the conditions outside them? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ They will be as perfect as possible.”

SRI P. G. MANICKAM :—“ ஜெயில்களில் கைதிகளாக இருப்பவர்கள் அநேகமாக ஹரிஜனங்கள் தான். ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய நலனை கவனிக்க ஜெயில் கமிட்டிகளில் ஹரிஜன மெம்பர்களை நியமிக்க கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ They are also appointed as members of the committee. Regarding the first part of the question, I am not in a position to say whether it is a fact or not.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ இந்த அறிக்கை வெளியிடப்பட்டு சுமார் 7, 8 மாதங்களுக்குமேல் ஆகிறது. இந்த எட்டு மாதங்களும் சர்க்கார் ஆலோசனை செய்துகொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இதுவரை ஏதாவது ஒரு சிபாரிசாவது அமுல் நடத்தப்பட்டு இருக்கிறதா? அப்படி இருந்தால் எந்தச் சிபாரிசு அமுல் நடத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member did not listen to my reply. We have implemented the recommendations in respect of 8 or 9 items. We are implementing the other recommendations gradually.”

SRI C. KANDASAMY :—“ ஒரு கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கைதி இந்த மாகாணத்துச் சிறையிலிருந்து இன்னொரு மாகாணச் சிறைக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார். அதுவும் ஜெயில் கமிட்டியின் சிபாரிசுகளை அமுல் நடத்தும் ஏற்பாட்டின் விளைவா என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன் ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ It did not arise out of this.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The transfer of a certain prisoner from this State to another State was brought about by the prisoner's own conduct and not on account of the Committee's report.”

SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV :—“ Will the Government place copies of the Report on the table of this House? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The Government have placed some copies of the Report in the Legislature Library.”

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR :—“ ஜெயிலிலிருந்து கோர்ட்டுக்கு அரசியல் கைதிகளை அழைத்துச் செல்லும்போது அவர்களது கைகளுக்கு விஸங்குகள் போடப்படுவது நியாயமா? இது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ I am not aware of any such incidents.”

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Improvement of water-supply in the Madras City.

* 14 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Corporation of Madras has applied to the Government for the grant of a loan to improve the water-supply in the City?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Yes, Sir."

SRI N. K. PALANISAMI:—"Will the Government be pleased to state the causes for the defective water-supply in the City and the measures taken by them to rectify the defect?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"This does not arise out of the main question. Let the hon. Member give notice of a separate question."

Application of Fundamental Rules to the persons coming under the Madras Leave Rules.

* 15 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Fundamental Rules in the place of the present Madras Leave Rules; and

(b) if so, when it will be given effect to?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM:—"In view of the fact that the Government servants are deprived of the right of enjoying the leave earned by them on account of the introduction of the Madras Leave Rules, will the Government consider the desirability of introducing the Fundamental Rules in the place of the Madras Leave Rules?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Fundamental Rules have been framed for the benefit of foreigners who were serving here. I do not think that those conditions and rules should be made applicable to our people here. That is why we have framed the Madras Leave Rules."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions over."

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates a question raised by the Member.]

II.—POINT OF INFORMATION RE NON-SUPPLY OF FOOD TO THE STUDENTS OF THAKKAR BAPA VIDYALAYA, MAMBALAM.

* SRI M. ALYANASUNDARAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 11 45
உங்கள் மூலமாக ஹிரிஜன இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்களிடமிருந்து ஒரு விஷயத் a.m.
தைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இன்று காலை யில் சில மாணவர்கள் இங்கு வந்து சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களிடம் முறையிட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் மாம்பலத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய தக்கர் பாபா வித்தியாலய மாணவர்கள். திடீரென்று அவ்வளவு பேரும் வெளியே விரட்டப்பட்டுவிட்டதாகவும் அவர்களுக்கு சோறும்சூட கொடுக்காததால் பட்டினிகிடப்பதாகவும் புகார் செய்தார்கள். இது விஷயமாக மந்திரிக்குத் தெரியுமா? அதன் மேல் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I want to know if the Hon. Minister is prepared to make a statement in regard to that matter. The hon. Member gave notice of this to me and to the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Sir, immediately the matter was brought to my notice, I took up the question. I am now making an investigation into the matter. It will be rather difficult for me to give a reply off-hand now. I would like to give a proper answer on Monday next."

(The hon. Member Sri M. Kalyanasundaram rose.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not possible for me to compel the Hon. Minister to give a definite answer now."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்கள் இன்று பட்டினிபிடிக்கிறார்கள். அதைத் தடுக்க முடியுமா என்பதைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Hon. the Minister for Harijan Welfare has taken notice of it and is looking into the matter."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. the Finance Minister will now present the Budget for the year 1954-55."

(The hon. Member Sri A. Govindasamy Nayagar rose.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I can't allow the hon. Member to speak now. I have already called the Hon. the Finance Minister to present the Budget."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister permits me to put the question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am the authority for it. The Hon. Minister cannot ask the hon. Member to put the question. Only when the Speaker allows the hon. Member to put the question, he should put it. The Hon. the Finance Minister will now present the Budget."

III.—PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1954-55.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the Budget for 1954-55 is the first full budget of the new Madras State, after the separation of Andhra. It has been framed under conditions which are generally tending towards normal, after the long spell of adverse seasons and the post-war fluctuations in trade and industry. The allotments provided therein should therefore, reflect the true measure of our financial strength and our ability to take our State towards the goal of the Welfare State.

11-50
a.m.

Introduc-
tion.

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In his address to the Legislature early this week, the Governor was pleased to review the salient aspects of the administration of the State. I may have to cover some of the grounds again to the extent necessary for explaining the budget proposals.

2. For the first time in the post-war period, we have had both the North-East and South-West monsoons in time. We are gradually closing down relief works and gruel centres. A few low-scale relief works are still on, in certain districts, but there is no rush of indigent people to these centres. There is some distress amongst the coir-workers in the coastal belt of the Malabar district, owing to the slump in that industry and alternate employment is being found for these people on road works. Crops have thrived and the out-turn may be stated to be generally fair, though in certain areas the paddy crop was affected by pests. The Agricultural Department did its best and succeeded to an appreciable extent in controlling pests with insecticides distributed at reduced prices. Taking the State as a whole, we may be thankful for having had a fair agricultural season. Land Revenue, which is still one of our major sources of income, may be expected to come in without default and we need have to make no extraordinary provision for remissions or distress relief. Agricultural conditions.

3. Prices are tending to stabilise at lower levels. Prices. The food index is generally steady, even after Andhra has put on the cordon across the border. Reports from Tanjore seem to show that paddy has slumped below the Government procurement prices. This may be a very temporary feature, in view of the fact that the whole State, except the West Coast, is one zone for the free movement of rice. Steps are being taken to buy up the surplus on Government account and this may give the necessary stability. We should not, in my opinion, regret the present tendency. A slightly lower level of food prices, has its advantages in sustaining the general economy of the State. Fall in prices does however, reduce the yield from the General Sales Tax, which every one knows is our mainstay; but let us hope that even there a larger turnover in agricultural produce may go some way to off-set the price-factor.

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Industry.

4. Turning from Agriculture to major industries, the prospects for the year are not quite so pleasing. No doubt, the established units in textiles, cement, sugar and skins and hides, are carrying on without marked curtailment of production; but there is little of new investment, to take the place of marginal concerns dropping out. These conditions are not peculiar to this State and probably the Union Finance Minister may cover the ground while presenting the Central Budget tomorrow. The one relieving feature, as far as this State is concerned, is that there is no likelihood of power-cuts this season in addition to the general difficulties of industry.

Handloom.

5. The handloom industry, with which we are so closely concerned on account of the employment-value it has in relation to large sections of our people, continues, I am sorry to say, in need of help. A sum of about one crore of rupees is now available from out of the Central Cess Fund for assisting this industry and schemes are being evolved to utilize this sum. Orders have recently issued granting a subsidy of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee on sales of handloom products from Co-operative stores. The same concession will soon be extended to sales by private dealers, but this would require checks to avoid misuse of funds and the necessary organization is being built up. More weavers are proposed to be taken on into the co-operative fold, with the share capital advanced to them free of interest from out of the Cess Fund. Other measures under consideration are the commissioning of mobile vans for propaganda and sale in interior villages, a Co-operative Spinning Mill for the assured supply of yarn to weavers and research schemes for the improvement in designs and techniques in weaving. No doubt, these measures are all intrinsically good, but they are only palliatives, in view of the magnitude of the problem. The margin which the Handloom may gain by all these measures can easily be off-set by the Mills, with some little 'Rationalization' and economies in production and the unequal competition can still be there to an agonizing extent. The only lasting remedy is reservation of categories

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to provide this widespread and important industry with a sheltered internal market. Our recommendations to this effect have not been accepted by the Centre in full. The additional purchasing power thereby put into the hands of thousands of families is not an inconsiderable return, to be set off against the seeming loss which the Mills may suffer by that decision. After all, the major cause for the present stagnant conditions in trade and industry, is the dwindling real income of the masses and therefore, any measure to step up the purchasing power of large sections of the people, should help to turn the wheels of industry fast and steady.

6. The Revised Estimate for the second half of the current financial year, shows a revenue surplus of Rs 77 lakhs, as against the surplus of Rs 23 lakhs we had anticipated last December. The betterment of Rs 54 lakhs, is largely due to the fact that we may not have to pay, in this half year, the interest thought to be due to the Government of India, on our share of the large ways and means advances, taken from that Government by the composite State, during the last year and the first half of the current year. There are other small variations in different items of revenue and expenditure, but they off-set one another and the net variation is inappreciable. Detailed particulars can be seen in the Budget Memorandum.

The expenditure on capital works is expected to be Rs 654 lakhs as against Rs 686 lakhs originally provided for. The decrease of Rs 32 lakhs is mainly due to the fact that we were able to release a good deal of machinery from the Bhavani Project, earlier than was thought possible, for use in other projects in the State and thereby, to save purchases to that extent in the current year.

The cash balance at the close of the current year is expected to be Rs 169 lakhs.

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Budget
Estimates,
1954-55
Revenue
Account.

7. In finalising the budget estimates for 1954-55, the favourable seasonal factor has been taken into consideration. Even so, the revenue estimated from existing resources is inadequate to meet the proposed expenditure. The figures are—

	RS LAKHS	RS LAKHS
Revenue on existing taxation ..	..	44,60
Expenditure on existing sanctions.	44,38	
Expenditure on proposed new sanc- tions ..	80	
	—	
Total expenditure ..	..	45,18
		—
Deficit ..	..	58
		—

It is intended to cover about Rs 40 lakhs out of the deficit by additional taxation, proposals for which I shall deal with presently. The balance of Rs 18 lakhs will be left uncovered.

While presenting the budget estimates of the composite State for the current year in March 1953, I had indicated, that after the separation of Andhra, the revenue account of the present Madras State might show a surplus of about Rs 2 crores. The sharp decline in the receipts from sales tax has upset this calculation. As against an estimated yield of Rs 10,71 lakhs from this source, the present budget, based on actuals, anticipates only Rs 950 lakhs, which means a reduction of Rs 121 lakhs under this single head of revenue. Last year's budget had taken credit for some additional revenue under Court-fees, consequent on a revision of the Court Fees Act. Owing to our pre-occupation with partition, we were unable to get through the necessary legislation and therefore, the anticipated additional revenue of about Rs 35 lakhs to the present Madras State did not accrue. We are now sanctioning some new schemes, costing about Rs 80 lakhs in the revenue account. These three factors together, will account for a difference of Rs 236 lakhs between the expectations of last year and the closer estimates now before the House.

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8. A detailed list of 232 New Schemes to be taken up in the budget year is embodied in Appendix I to the Budget Memorandum. Many of these schemes formed part of the National Plan. We were unable to initiate them earlier, because distress-relief measures were the first charge on our resources till recently. Even after taking up all the works now proposed, we are still in arrears with the National Plan and the position can be retrieved within the Plan period, only by raising fresh resources. Within the means now available, fair provision has been made for expansion of the activities of all development departments. A grant of about Rs 13 lakhs is proposed to be given to local bodies towards improvement of rural communications. The provision for the welfare of Harijans and backward communities is being stepped up to raise the total allotment under this head to Rs 90 lakhs. The new schemes of the medical department, mostly in the way of increases in the bed-strength of hospitals, aggregate Rs 16 lakhs. A significant item under this head is the provision of Rs 2 lakhs for mobile medical units operating from motor vans with a view to extend hospital facilities into interior villages. It is proposed to inaugurate the New Medical College at Madurai this year and a provision of Rs 16 lakhs has been made for this purpose. In the field of Animal Husbandry, several useful schemes, such as the opening of new touring billets, the strengthening of headquarters veterinary hospitals, the extension of the artificial insemination service and further research into cattle diseases are being initiated. A sum of Rs 8 lakhs is being placed at the disposal of the Forest Department for the regeneration of denuded forest lands. Turning to Education, the usual provision for grants to aided institutions for buildings and equipment, amounting to Rs 9 lakhs, is being made. The junior division of the National Cadet Corps will be enlarged by 15 more units. The recommendations of the Parulekar Committee and the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board on the modified scheme of Elementary Education are being carefully considered by the Government. A token provision of Rs 100 has been made in the budget to indicate that such of the recommendations as are finally accepted may be implemented during the course of the year.

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In respect of Government servants, it is proposed to liberalize the leave rules and increment scales of last grade employees. House rent concessions are also being extended to the headquarters of certain Revenue divisions, like Ranipet, Ariyalur and Cheranmahadevi, which had been left out while giving effect to these concessions earlier. One other provision that may be mentioned is a grant of Rs 1½ lakhs to the Madras Corporation towards clearance of slums on Government lands in the City.

The total cost of new schemes amounts in all to Rs 2,14 lakhs in the budget year, made up of Rs 80 lakhs in the Revenue account, Rs 97 lakhs in the Capital account and Rs 37 lakhs under Loans and Advances.

Capital out-
lay.

9. The estimated capital expenditure for the year is Rs 12,62 lakhs, made up of Rs 6,08 lakhs on Irrigation, Rs 4,96 lakhs on Electricity and the balance on other schemes. In respect of irrigation works, we have made reasonably adequate provision for all the sanctioned works. The Lower Bhavani works are expected to be completed in the year. With the allotment of Rs 77 lakhs for the Malampuzha, Rs 1,58 lakhs for the Manimuthar and Rs 82 lakhs for the Mettur canals, these works may be nearing completion at the end of the year. The Walayar and Mangalam schemes of Malabar are also being accelerated with a provision of Rs 52 lakhs and Rs 22 lakhs, respectively. The Amaravathi and the Vaigai Reservoir schemes have been sanctioned recently and may reach the stage of peak outlay only by 1955-56. A sum of Rs 94 lakhs has been earmarked for small irrigation works including the restoration of tanks and this outlay will be spread over all areas of the State apart from the West Coast. The staff engaged on this useful programme will be augmented, so that the working season is made full use of.

On the side of electricity, the Periyar hydro-electric scheme costing about Rs 10½ crores is proposed to be started almost immediately, and a sum of Rs 30 lakhs has been set apart in the budget for the purpose. This project may be completed in about 3 years, releasing 75,000 kilo-watts of power in the initial stage. We have been going slow with rural

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extensions in the last two years, but we are now speeding up this useful work, with an aggregate provision of Rs 3 crores on transmission lines. The Electricity Undertakings Acquisition Act, by which we had acquired the concerns of some private licensees and local bodies, has been recently held to be invalid by the Supreme Court. The Government are examining the judgment and considering what has to be done in that regard. There may not be expenditure on the acquisition of undertakings in the year. In the meanwhile, with a view to assist licensees to extend rural electrification, a sum of Rs 10 lakhs is being provided, to be given as loans to licensees on specified rural extensions.

Under buildings, an important provision is a sum of Rs 25 lakhs for the construction of quarters for the subordinate staff of the Police department in the City and the districts. Policemen are eligible for rent-free quarters and it has been found difficult to secure suitable accommodation for them in many places. The present programme will be spread over a few years and is intended to house policemen all over the State near their places of work, so that fair living conditions could be ensured and better discipline maintained.

The City transport is being reorganized. It is proposed to strengthen the fleet during the year with heavy diesel buses with larger seating capacities. A provision of Rs 30 lakhs has been made for this and other allied transport purposes.

10. The net disbursement under loans and advances during the year is expected to be Rs. 159 lakhs. Loans and Advances. This provision includes advances to cultivators, local bodies, housing and other co-operative societies, etc., aggregating Rs 449 lakhs. Credit has been taken for recovery under this head amounting to Rs 290 lakhs, in arriving at the net figure of Rs 159 lakhs.

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Ways and
means

11. Our requirements on the ways and means side during the year will be about Rs 15 crores made up of—

	RS LAKHS
Capital expenditure	12,62
Net disbursements under Loans and Advances.	1,59
Revenue deficit	18
Balance to be kept in the Bank and treasuries.	55
Total ..	14,94

As against these requirements, we may hope to have an opening cash balance of Rs 169 lakhs and a net credit within the year of Rs 225 lakhs under deposit heads and State Trading schemes, making up a total of Rs 394 lakhs. The budget assumes that the balance of Rs 11 crores may be obtained from the Central Government and the open market. The size and the timing of the open market loan will be decided in due course in consultation with the Reserve Bank.

The Five-
Year Plan.

12. Honourable Members will be interested to know how the budget proposals compare with the targets set in the National Plan relating to this State. The plan of the composite State was broken up into the respective components, after the partition and the part relating to the new Madras State has since been revised and brought up to date. The revised Plan envisages an outlay of about Rs 92 crores, spread over the five-year period commencing with 1951-52. The emphasis of our Plan is on irrigation and power, with an outlay of about Rs 50 crores, out of the total of Rs 92 crores. Agriculture and allied subjects like Animal Husbandry, Forests, Fisheries, Community Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development works come next in importance with a total outlay of about Rs 18 crores. Social services like Education, Medical, Health, Housing and Harijan uplift take up about Rs 19 crores and the balance of Rs 5 crores is spread over various miscellaneous services including Co-operation, Industries and Roads. By the end of the current financial year, which is the third year of the Plan, we would have spent about Rs 45 crores on the Plan at the average of Rs 15 crores per year. This is not altogether an inadequate achievement, in view of the very adverse

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seasonal conditions during this period. We were able to accomplish this much because we had substantial reserves on hand to start with and the Centre has been extending accommodation from time to time in a generous measure. If we want to keep pace with the Plan, we should provide for an outlay of Rs 22 crores in the budget year and Rs 25 crores in 1955-56, the last year of the Plan. But we no longer hold reserves to fall back upon, and the implementation of the balance of the Plan will depend largely on assistance from the Centre and our determination to raise additional revenues.

The outlay covered by the Plan in this budget falls into three broad categories. Expenditure on irrigation, power and other capital works amounting in all to about Rs 12 crores can be met out of loans raised in the open market and from the Government of India. We have allotted the full sums required for the year under this category according to the requirements of the works. Next comes the category of schemes sponsored and assisted by the Centre, such as the Community Projects. We have given top priority on our resources to find the State's share of expenditure on these works. The outlay provided for in the budget under this category is Rs 219 lakhs, made up of Rs 96 lakhs on Community Projects, Rs 83 lakhs on National Extension Services and Rs 40 lakhs on Local Development works. It has since been suggested by the Planning Commission that the National Extension Service may be extended to the whole of Tanjore district during the course of the year and the matter is under consideration. If a decision in favour is taken, then the expenditure under this category may reach the target of Rs 3 crores set in the Plan for the year. On the whole, we are implementing this part of the Plan with reasonable adequacy. Lastly, we come to the category consisting of the large number of miscellaneous schemes under Agriculture, Veterinary, Education, Health, Highways, etc., the resources for which must come entirely from the annual revenues of the State. Our present resources are not adequate enough to implement them in full, in each of the two remaining years. We have included in the budget some of them for which we can scrape up funds and even so, we are left with a sizeable revenue deficit for the year. There is a

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gap of about Rs 250 lakhs between the Plan and the budget under this category. The short-falls occur mainly under Education (Rs 65 lakhs), Public Health (Rs 85 lakhs), Forests (Rs 25 lakhs), Highways (Rs 23 lakhs), Industries (Rs 22 lakhs) and the balance is spread over other miscellaneous heads. Particulars of expenditure covered by the Plan are given as Appendix IV to the printed copy of this Speech. We have now to take a crucial decision, whether to follow the line of least resistance and give up the Plan or to make a determined effort to tap new resources, so as to implement as much of the Plan as practicable.

Readjust-
ment of
taxation.

13. The Government have considered this matter very carefully and have decided that some readjustment of the taxation structure, to yield a little more revenue, is justified in the present context. Legislation is, therefore, being introduced to implement the following proposals:—

(a) A surcharge on the total Land Revenue assessment on large holdings exempting all pattadars with a total assessment below Rs 500. The surcharge on holdings paying an assessment of Rs 500 and above, will be calculated on a sliding scale on the following slab system:—

First Rs 250 of the assessment.	Nil.
From Rs 250 to Rs 500	.. 2 annas in the rupee.
From Rs 500 to Rs 1,000	.. 4 annas in the rupee.
Above Rs 1,000	.. 8 annas in the rupee.

This levy is intended to be an immediate substitute for the Agricultural Income-tax, the rates being worked out on an empirical basis. It is considered that the main purpose of agricultural income-tax will be served in this form without calling upon our agriculturists to maintain regular accounts. The rates now proposed are lower than the ones contained in the Bill, which went through the Select Committee some time ago. In view of the liberal exemption-limit, now proposed, the number of people affected by the measure will be only a few. A pattadar paying an assessment of Rs 1,000 will, under these proposals, have to pay a surcharge of Rs 156-4-0 and this cannot be considered an excessive burden on his resources, even after making due allowance for the increased cost of cultivation.

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(b) A levy of Agricultural Income-tax on plantation products like Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cardamom. The new surcharge on Land Revenue, will not be levied on plantation-holdings. Planters keep regular accounts and therefore, it may not be difficult to assess their net agricultural income. The tax will be levied more or less on the basis of the Act already being worked in Travancore-Cochin State. The details of the measure are being examined and will be published as early as possible.

(c) A betterment levy on the holders of lands benefited by Government irrigation works after 1st January 1947. This capital levy will be spread in very easy instalments over a period of years. The Bill already introduced in the House, is being revised for publication.

(d) Revision of the Court Fees Act. This is not exclusively a revenue measure. There are several anomalies in the existing Act and its revision has been under consideration for some time. The new Bill may give a slight increase in the yield from Court-fees.

(e) Under the existing General Sales Tax, certain luxury articles like motor cars, radios, etc., are taxed at 6 pies per rupee, at one single point, in addition to the normal tax at all points. It is now proposed to include gold and silver-wares and precious and imitation stones in this list and to tax them higher at one point.

(f) The sale of meat, fish, vegetables, fruits and eggs, will in future be exempted from sales tax. This measure is expected to result in a loss of revenue of about Rs 9 lakhs, but will bring in considerable relief to the petty traders in this business who have been complaining about their special difficulties.

(g) An extra levy of sales tax, at 1 anna 3 pies in the rupee, at one point, in addition to the existing tax, on all mill-made cloth, including woollen and silk fabrics, but excluding coarse cotton cloth of 16 counts and less. This is not quite a revenue measure. I had indicated earlier, that the measures now under consideration for the rehabilitation of the Handloom industry, with the aid of the Central Cess-Fund, may not give enough relief to weavers. By the present levy and by what I shall next immediately mention, it is

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hoped that the handloom will secure a further measure of protection in this State. Coarse mill cloth is being exempted from this levy, in the interests of the poorer sections of the people. The imposition of the levy on medium counts, will require the assent of the President and the Government of India are being informed.

(h) As and when the extra levy on mill cloth comes into force, the sales tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies in the rupee, now levied on Handloom products will be given up. The loss of revenue on this account is estimated to be about Rs 12 lakhs, but this may go a little further to help our large weaver-population. Handloom products will now gain a substantial margin per rupee over mill-made cloth, made up of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas as rebate on the sale of handloom products from out of the Cess Fund, 2 annas as sales tax on mill cloth at all points put together and 3 pies as cess on mill cloth now being levied by the Centre. This should go a long way to ensure a sheltered market for the handloom.

The proposals which I have now explained, may take some little time for legislation. Some of the measures, as for example the betterment levy on newly irrigated land, may not yield any revenue during the budget year. In view of these difficulties, the net proceeds from these measures in the budget year, may be only Rs 40 lakhs and this sum has been taken credit for in the budget estimates, to reduce the revenue deficit for the year from Rs 58 lakhs to Rs 18 lakhs. If all the measures are approved without material modifications, the additional revenue in 1955-56 may be appreciably more, and that would enable us to take up a few more useful schemes and reduce the gap between the target set in the plan and actual accomplishments.

Unemploy-
ment.

14. I have now covered the budget proposals. Honourable Members opposite may ask what there is in the budget to meet the unemployment in the country. It is true that there is a good deal of unemployment and consequent poverty in this State. But we should not talk as though it is a problem of recent origin. The large bulk of our village-folk are dependent entirely on the produce of the land. When we refer to rural unemployment, what we really mean is the pressure of population on the land. And when rains hold out and crops perish, the per capita income, is

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still further reduced and the so-called unemployment or distress, is accentuated. While I agree that the budget does not provide all that one could have wished for, it does contain hopeful features which should not be brushed aside as insignificant. I have already referred to the substantial provision of about Rs 6 crores in the budget, for the construction of irrigation works. We have been at this programme for the last few years and when these works are completed in the course of another 18 months, we would have extended assured irrigation on another half a million acres. The existing channel-fed irrigation of the State, is not more than 2 million acres. Therefore, the programme which aims at adding another 25 per cent to the existing irrigated extent, is not an inconsequential contribution. Again, the large systems of irrigation sources which we have inherited from the distant past and which sustain the economy of many villages, are all in a state of disrepair by long neglect. One sure way of increasing rural standards is to repair these works and restore to them their lost capacities. You will notice from the budget that a provision of nearly Rs one crore has been made for this purpose, as a part of the programme taken up during the post-war period. The yield on land can also be increased by improved methods of cultivation. That is what we are aiming at under the community projects and National Extension Services which are now being organized in different districts at enormous cost. The sums we have provided in the budget for the distribution of Chemical manures and improved seeds, are all towards the same purpose and when we extend these services to wider areas, as indeed, we hope to, in succeeding years, we are bound to reap substantial benefits.

The Handloom weavers constitute another important section of our rural population. I have explained just now, what we are doing to help them. Short of what requires greater co-operation from the Central Government, there is not much else we can do for them. Let us hope that our present proposals will bring them appreciable relief.

Turning from the rural to the urban Industrial sector, it is not quite so much of unemployment, that we are faced with, as the absence of proper environs for the development of industries. Private capital

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is shy in seeking new ventures and even in the existing limited field, there is little of new investment. The real trouble seems to be consumer-resistance, caused by the low purchasing power of the masses and this can be corrected only on a long-range basis. Industrial development is largely a matter concerning the Central Government and the State Government has little or no voice in shaping the policies which affect industry and external trade. And yet, we have not been marking time in this field. The electricity projects which we have taken up, are largely for the supply of cheap power for industry. People who have seen my home-town of Coimbatore now and 25 years ago, can readily appreciate the part played by electricity in promoting industries. We have practically doubled the power generation of the State during the post-war period.

There is no quick way of stepping up living standards in an underdeveloped country. While the Industrial Revolution was setting up high living standards in the West, we had little opportunities of obtaining a share in the new wealth that was being accumulated by other nations. It is no use comparing our standards with those of progressive nations, and levelling a charge of inaction against the present Government. The people of this poor country must strive and work and the fortunately placed few amongst them, must willingly accept sacrifices, to place the necessary tools and amenities with the worker. The process is necessarily slow but only when this process goes on for a few years, shall we find a lasting solution to the problem of unemployment. That is what we are attempting to do in the National Plan and that is why we are proposing new measures of taxation to implement the Plan. And the present Plan is only the first of its kind and will be followed up by a more comprehensive Plan based on the foundation of the earlier one. Let us not therefore despair or get angry, but apply ourselves without stint to the Plan now on hand, however modest it might appear.

Conclusion.

15. Before I conclude, let me place on record our gratitude to the Union Finance Minister for the advice and what is more important the assistance he has been giving us in all our financial difficulties during the past two years. Our thanks are also due to the Governor

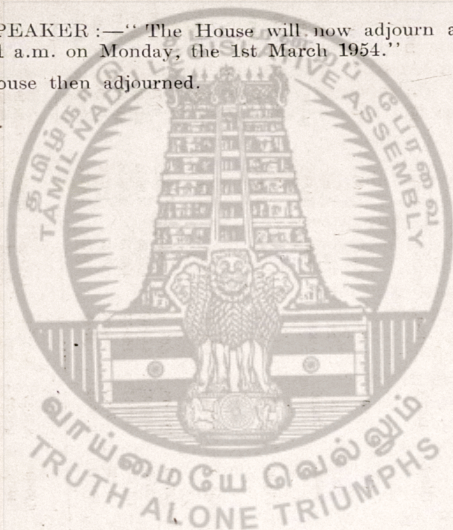
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of the Reserve Bank, for extending to us his uninterrupted support in all our embarrassments on the ways and means side during the stress of famine. Our own Finance Secretary and his assistants cannot be forgotten. I offer my grateful appreciation to them all for their work.

With these observations, Sir, I commend to the acceptance of the House, the budget proposals for 1954-55."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 1st March 1954."

The House then adjourned.



(Appendices to the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister.)

APPENDIX I.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE.

A. REVENUE.

Major heads of revenue.	1938-9.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.		
										Budget Estimate for the second six months.	Revised Estimate for the second six months.	Budget Estimate, 1954-5.
										(11)	(12)	(13)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
Union Excise Duties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,88-75	90-94	80-50	1,79-46
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	22-50	4,31-25	4,48-05	5,35-32	8,42-22	8,23-32	8,29-15	9-15-43	9,42-44	2,80-76	3,06-76	5,58-11
Land Revenue—												
Gross receipts including portion due to irrigation.	7,00-78	7,97-33	8,53-19	8,03-42	7,68-79	8,12-09	9,50-71	9,20-82	8,70-85	3,75-00	3,75-00	5,95-00
Excise	3,72-23	16,79-50	14,67-99	10,69-18	3,66-54	58-82	55-28	40-74	47-26	14-33	12-64	21-04
Stamps	1,73-37	3,74-20	4,37-74	3,35-92	4,05-57	4,32-08	4,88-49	4,54-27	4,51-88	1,30-00	1,30-00	3,00-00
Forest	45-63	1,43-24	1,61-39	1,82-81	1,59-57	1,65-70	1,88-56	2,08-92	1,58-17	59-73	79-48	1,10-40
Registration ..	32-70	69-83	75-96	78-90	86-55	95-47	1,07-97	1,09-59	1,01-03	40-00	40-00	80-00
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	81-22	97-96	1,31-11	1,66-64	1,97-45	3,00-73	3,48-74	3,90-14	4,25-95	1,71-02	1,71-02	3,40-00
•Other taxes and duties—												
General sales tax ..	..	5,82-70	6,95-90	8,81-26	13,03-01	15,24-35	15,86-87	15,59-10	13,23-18	4,90-00	4,90-00	9,50-00
Other items ..	3-19	1,45-33	1,49-38	1,98-52	2,29-32	2,35-54	3,08-61	3,62-50	3,78-67	1,48-00	1,38-97	2,64-60
Total ..	3-19	7,23-03	8,45-28	10,29-78	15,32-38	18,09-89	18,95-48	19,21-60	17,01-85	6,38-00	6,28-97	12,14-60
Irrigation—												
Direct receipts ..	6-31	11-73	12-82	11-88	12-06	13-78	14-29	14-19	15-52	2-52	3-73	4-73
Deduct—Working expenses.	— 33-39	— 70-00	— 79-38	— 91-08	— 1,03-44	— 1,17-86	— 1,14-94	— 1,20-50	— 1,65-55	— 9-06	— 15-55	— 38-37
Net receipts ..	— 32-08	— 58-27	— 66-56	— 79-20	— 91-38	— 1,04-08	— 1,00-05	— 1,06-31	— 1,50-03	— 6-54	— 11-82	— 33-64

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Irrigation—		1-99	2-80	3-02	2-80	3-09	4-23	4-54	3-30	3-31	1-19	1-55	2-01
Direct receipts ..		19-73	95-00	124-43	79-95	93-72	91-73	77-07	53-29	19-24	25-09	23-78	40-77
Interest		15-39	53-75	48-92	72-51	73-12	80-99	84-55	84-48	78-25	26-35	26-37	52-75
Administration of Justice.		5-98	15-76	13-93	13-21	15-99	22-05	20-98	26-67	31-97	10-75	21-24	26-87
Jails and Convict Settlements.		5-66	18-93	15-76	13-79	19-51	27-28	26-86	29-32	28-74	8-36	8-36	15-08
Police		44-67	..	..	47-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ports and Pilotage ..		8-35	15-41	27-58	32-63	30-29	42-54	31-90	54-23	33-71	21-02	25-16	40-00
Education		10-25	18-15	17-81	20-35	23-33	23-08	27-07	26-34	24-67	10-62	9-01	18-61
Medical		2-59	6-63	5-95	5-49	7-79	6-34	7-55	9-13	7-79	3-64	3-63	5-55
Public Health ..		3-12	20-73	30-05	22-64	23-86	35-30	1,18-24	1,16-60	(a) 1,35-28	(a) 42-67	(a) 50-30	(a) 1,08-16
Agriculture		1-02	3-34	3-62	2-73	3-50	5-30	5-93	7-85	8-83	2-50	2-39	4-66
Veterinary		4-18	7-60	7-68	8-89	12-28	18-82	26-45	18-33	22-74	8-02	11-98	23-05
Co-operation		18-85	59-17	60-96	72-49	75-81	77-32	1,20-39	1,19-78	1,07-95	41-29	47-16	1,20-36
Industries		7-62	11-02	16-09	17-14	20-68	25-64	42-61	41-33	48-76	18-60	23-36	32-87
Miscellaneous departments.		25-12	48-46	66-31	1,11-25	86-34	1,15-54	1,06-47	1,07-24	1,43-38	44-85	58-84	70-27
Civil Works		42-51	1,17-73	1,25-14	1,83-89	2,71-22	3,21-41	3,77-61	4,71-20	5,16-76	2,51-03	2,51-03	5,25-92
Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Gross).		— 24-81	— 63-88	— 72-24	— 1,21-93	— 1,86-10	— 2,20-19	— 2,33-13	— 3,47-64	— 4,12-09	— 94-40	— 94-40	— 3,18-76
Deduct—Working expenses.		17-70	53-85	52-00	61-96	85-12	1,01-22	1,44-48	1,23-56	1,04-67	1,56-63	1,56-63	2,07-16
Net receipts		2-88	6-03	6-46	7-39	4-80	5-07	5-96	5-90	6-35	1-74	1-70	3-10
Receipts in aid of superannuation.		3-96	12-92	13-04	13-75	13-44	33-67	16-90	19-54	14-79	11-76	9-94	18-84
Stationery and Printing.		..	..	..	23-35	95-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous—		14-58	41-34	87-53	93-54	92-40	1,39-22	1,65-52	1,04-42	92-14	77-51	1,40-57	1,80-37
Gross Receipts from Bus Service (b).		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other items		14-58	41-34	87-53	1,16-89	1,88-28	1,39-22	1,65-52	1,04-42	92-14	77-51	1,40-57	1,80-37
Total		14-58	41-34	87-53	1,16-89	1,88-28	1,39-22	1,65-52	1,04-42	92-14	77-51	1,40-57	1,80-37

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A. REVENUE—cont.

Major heads of revenue.	1938-9.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.		Budget Estimate, 1954-5.
										Budget Estimate for the second six months.	Revised Estimate for the second six months.	
										RS.	RS.	RS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Receipts from Road Transport Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	1,04.06	1,16.68	1,18.88	1,24.95	70.43	72.42	1,43.14
Gross Receipts (c).												
Working expenses (c).	..	..	..	..	..	91.87	1,00.84	1,10.20	1,20.37	65.56	64.41	1,25.95
Net receipts ..	..	..	..	..	..	12.19	15.84	8.68	4.58	4.87	8.01	17.19
Grants-in-aid from the Central Government.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	8.61	0.16	1.42	0.40
Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments.	0.27	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.25	0.38	0.06	0.07	0.13
Extraordinary Receipts.	..	0.18	2,36.47	2,98.05	2,70.25	3,26.22	2.69	1,18.62	74.05	60.01	68.15	1,01.66
Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	..	5,06.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence ..	..	44.62	7.22	15.45	0.47	0.40	0.41	4.59	1.02	..	..	..
Estimated receipts from new taxation measures.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00
Grand total ..	10,13.45	47,98.89	57,05.02	50,70.15	53,33.52	55,89.49	58,16.34	59,43.15	58,42.32	23,70.93	25,17.17	44,99.83

(a) Includes fishery receipts which were shown under "Industries" in previous years.

(b) The receipts are shown under "Receipts from Road Transport Schemes" from 1949-50.

(c) Prior to 1949-50, the receipts were included under the revenue head "Miscellaneous" and the Working Expenses were shown under the expenditure head "Miscellaneous."

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Major heads of expenditure.	1938-9.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.		
										Budget estimate for the second six months.	Revised estimate for the second six months.	Budget Estimate, 1954-5.
										(11)	(12)	(13)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue ..	25'36	26'01	27'12	28'98	37'44	40'42	46'10	88'65	84'33	38'10	39'20	76'42
Excise	32'18	51'59	53'09	53'44	69'04	77'24	79'79	84'86	80'47	17'82	19'08	41'09
Stamps	4'72	13'74	18'23	21'04	21'16	23'05	25'25	24'10	25'13	6'50	6'70	13'84
Forest	40'17	77'00	80'15	86'29	79'10	79'26	74'81	80'35	90'34	20'96	31'86	68'72
Registration ..	29'13	38'56	43'75	48'62	51'86	50'83	52'19	53'57	54'01	13'66	16'49	39'44
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts—												
Payment to local bodies. }	75'06	68'19	80'67	96'47	1,01'67	90'27	90'34	90'89	92'89	32'75	33'72	65'69
Other departmental expenditure. }						6'59	8'50	9'89	11'13	3'82	4'07	8'82
Other taxes and duties—												
Payments to local bodies. }						97'72	1,01'94	1,12'48	1,06'22	33'30	29'54	63'73
Other departmental expenditure. }	64	48'41	68'72	87'03	1,19'47	43'08	45'45	48'83	52'91	17'48	18'46	40'22
Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.	87'59	89'45	91'23	95'71	1,04'15	1,19'15	1,42'21	1,75'31	2,17'97	1,86'03	68'03	1,54'37
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	39'09	77'54	93'94	1,28'06	1,43'57	1,49'42	1,48'25	1,45'76	1,69'29	37'69	47'48	86'37
Construction of irrigation, etc., works.	1'25	6'11	0'63	2'80	4'07	5'80	3'29	0'61	24	..	..	..
Interest on debt and other obligations.	58'54	65'40	78'52	81'96	1,00'04	1,09'39	1,23'66	1,45'66	2,04'39	1,37'91	91'00	1,95'00
Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments.	— 1,07'54	— 1,26'45	— 1,31'53	— 1,47'82	— 1,73'58	— 2,13'18	— 2,65'54	— 3,33'49	— 4,19'45	— 3,46'99	— 1,58'02	— 3,49'81
Net amount met out of ordinary revenues.	— 49'00	— 61'05	— 53'01	— 65'86	— 73'54	— 1,03'79	— 1,41'88	— 1,87'83	— 2,15'06	— 2,09'08	— 67'02	— 1,54'81

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APPENDIX

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

Major heads of expenditure.											1953-4.		
	1938-9.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.		Budget Estimate for the second six months.	Revised Estimate for the second six months.	Budget Estimate, 1954-5.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	5.13	55.90	57.00	1,42.78	69.68	75.47	75.68	1,02.30	1,06.01	21.40	11.40	62.00	
General administration.	2,76.76	4,27.24	6,13.86	5,60.40	5,82.05	6,26.32	6,54.90	7,45.71	7,24.47	2,64.46	2,77.04	4,86.87	
Administration of Justice.	90.63	1,28.80	1,42.42	1,45.64	1,50.03	1,58.34	1,65.56	1,76.09	1,84.47	51.99	55.66	1,28.23	
Jails and convict settlements.	23.22	61.50	65.78	79.63	1,10.22	1,18.52	1,20.37	1,33.85	1,42.68	55.02	55.27	1,01.83	
Police	1,60.96	2,98.03	4,05.71	4,64.81	6,51.97	6,89.89	6,98.89	7,37.42	7,16.88	2,14.18	2,06.01	4,50.42	
Ports and Pilotage ..	..	5.00	4.56	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	.01	.01	..	
Scientific Departments.	0.96	1.53	1.21	1.37	1.52	1.58	1.64	2.33	2.31	.95	1.03	2.32	
Education	2,61.98	4,59.72	5,90.27	7,03.70	8,85.94	9,58.41	10,42.65	11,01.10	11,96.02	4,70.87	4,94.47	8,54.28	
Medical	98.14	1,80.00	2,15.93	2,38.50	2,76.54	2,96.18	3,14.87	3,53.12	3,80.34	1,24.89	1,31.09	2,93.66	
Public Health ..	26.57	54.48	87.82	(a) 1,90.55	90.54	(b) 1,14.42	1,04.06	1,65.26	2,05.71	49.72	43.77	91.18	
Agriculture	20.62	74.06	1,05.74	1,16.93	1,26.74	1,82.74	2,75.35	3,16.19	2,60.07	(c) 1,14.53	(c) 1,23.77	(c) 2,22.86	
Veterinary	12.85	23.64	26.95	31.81	40.58	49.67	56.69	62.98	60.63	17.38	17.64	35.66	
Co-operation ..	13.82	30.93	44.33	42.69	53.41	73.64	76.48	76.39	77.81	24.21	27.32	62.49	
Industries	27.54	72.49	96.60	1,12.71	1,20.30	1,29.00	1,57.46	2,01.67	1,87.93	94.11	1,13.58	1,75.44	
Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	..	22.10	..	0.02	0.06	0.32	0.25	0.3	.30	.07	.61	..	

Aviation	..	..	..	..	..	0'59	75	43	85	30	20	40
Miscellaneous depart- ments (d).	21-11	71'93	87-50	1,19'82	1,15-55	1,31-99	1,49-34	1,07-29	1,72-77	74-59	89-68	1,06-30
Civil Works	1,19-70	2,81'65	3,97'72	4,66'89	5,88'84	7,30'05	8,27'83	7,62'59	9,34'46	2,20'00	2,29'39	3,76'34
Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	18-92	35'96	39'45	49'92	66-92	87'41	1,14'36	1,48'81	1,89'00	1,53'47	84'13	1,84'38
Other revenue expendi- ture connected with Electricity Schemes.	..	1'13	2'32	2'92	0'11	0'34	8'47	2'90	5'87	1'74	1'74	3'27
Famine	16'04	16'32	20'38	3'80	4'75	25'08	8'00	13'96	51'56	26'10	17'60	6'00
Territorial and Political Pensions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1'94	2'04	12'48	0'50	0'50	1'01
Superannuation allow- ances and Pensions.	97-12	1,38'19	1,43'30	1,57'53	1,56'36	1,65'44	1,85'24	1,97'29	2,09'25	64'85	63'27	1,33'68
Commutation of pensions.	..	3'59	2'63	1'83	4'37	8'13	9'59	17'18	17'47	5'68	6'35	11'71
Stationery and Printing.	27-07	43'07	51'66	49'42	71'98	94'51	87'10	1,06'10	1,02'14	27'98	25'74	54'18

(a) Includes Rs. 100 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.

(b) Includes Rs. 10 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.

(c) Includes the expenditure of the Fisheries department, previously shown under "Industries."

(d) Includes expenditure on Harijan Uplift, Labour and other items. The details of expenditure under Harijan Uplift are shown below :—

Major heads of expenditure.	1953-4.											
	Budget Estimate for the second six months.	Revised Estimate for the second six months.	Budget Estimate, 1954-5.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Gross expenditure on Harijan Welfare in- cluding concessions to Backward classes.	..	28'84	35'29	41'38	63'75	82'44	1,00'46	1,23'47	1,33'95	39'81	54'80	90'40
Amount met from the Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift.	..	..	..	1'81	4'10	18'44	36'46	52'70	61'36	(*)	(*)	(*)
Net amount ..	..	28'84	35'29	39'57	59'65	64'00	64'00	70'77	72'59	39'81	54'80	90'40

* As the amount in the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund had been practically exhausted, it is proposed to meet the entire expenditure on Harijan Uplift from the general revenues.

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

Major heads of expenditure.	1938-9.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-54.		
										Budget Estimate for the second six months.	Revised Estimate for the second six months.	Budget Estimate, 1954-5.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Miscellaneous—												
Expenditure on Bus Service.				12.44	90.31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other items ..	4.39	1,52.66	5,21.98	1,08.86	1,33.24	43.58	29.76	26.53	26.27	9.04	86.75	14.29
Extraordinary charges—												
Net outlay on State Trading Schemes transferred to the Revenue Account.	..	1,60.35	12,20.77	16.04	2,03.63	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Other items ..	..	0.02	2,15.90	1,84.53	78.61	1,13.41	1,06.29	97.05	70.13	12.45	12.24	27.79
Total ..	..	1,60.37	14,36.67	1,68.49	2,82.24	1,13.41	1,06.29	97.05	70.13	12.45	12.24	27.79
Community Development Projects.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.38	42.12	16.20	66.88
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	17,31.00	..	4,90.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence ..	..	1,62.64	38.79	20.29	1.17	0.72	0.45	0.05	0.08	..	..	0.01
Grand total ..	16,09.72	47,98.74	57,04.65	50,69.93	53,33.42	55,54.01	59,45.21	64,43.84	68,40.71	23,47.64	24,40.07	45,17.88
Final Revenue Surplus (+) or Deficit (-).	+ 3.72	+ 0.15	+ 0.37	+ 0.22	+ 0.10	+ 35.48	- 1,23.87	- 5,00.69	- 9,98.39	+ 23.29	+ 77.10	- 18.05

(a) Shown under Capital Account. The figures are: -4,49.11 1,38.13 2,54.38 10,56.06 50.00 35.62 - 67.64

* Working Expenses of the Madras City Bus Service are taken in deduction of the receipts from 1949-50.

APPENDIX II.

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Description of the scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	Total. 1946-7 to 1952-3	1953-4.			
										Preliminary Accounts for the first six months.	Budget Estimate for the second six months.	Revised Estimate for the second six months.	Budget Estimate, 1954-5.
										(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
A. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC., SCHEMES.													
Lower Bhavani Project	9,61-00	..	1-85	29-38	1,62-05	2,55-90	2,70-20	2,35-76	9,55-23	41-59	12-59	5-12	8-61
Mettur Canals Scheme	2,45-00	..	..	..	5-07	13-39	28-68	27-38	74-52	8-90	33-03	19-01	81-90
Malampuzha Project	3,80-00	..	..	..	18-40	60-93	87-82	95-85	2,62-50	22-73	79-25	44-80	77-05
Manimuthar Project ..	3,98-00	..	..	..	..	6-09	21-13	51-44	78-66	29-42	60-21	74-93	1,58-34
Aranlar Project ..	95-00	..	..	..	..	..	0-93	7-19	8-12	3-37	5-67	6-72	31-36
Walayar Project ..	1,00-00	..	..	..	..	..	0-20	0-24	0-44	3-97	5-41	17-38	51-99
Mangalam Project ..	45-00	..	..	..	..	..	0-37	1-25	1-62	1-07	5-41	6-07	21-78
Amaravathi Project ..	2,72-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-00	3-32	46-35
Vaigai Reservoir Project.	250-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-00	6-5	36-60
Works under the special minor irrigation programme including Tank Improvement Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	1,05-53	85-68	98-35	2,89-51	15-07	25-23	32-45	81-82
Other Irrigation Schemes (Productive and Unproductive).	(a)	—5-32	7-70	29-62	19-91	62-72	83-60	63-43	2,66-66	46-57	8-77	6-36	12-87
Irrigation Projects transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.	..	65-86	1,43-66	1,86-11	2,71-30	2,57-34	3,70-84	4,27-66	17,22-77	76-34	..	..	..
Pro-rata charge on Establishments and Tools and Plant.	..	1-04	3-67	3-55	1-75	7-07	5-40	3-25	25-73	..	0-19	0-14	0-29
Transfer from the Deposit Account of Procurement Bonus given by the Government of India.	..	..	..	..	..	—1,06-57	..	..	—1,06-57	..	..	..	..
Total	..	61-58	1,56-88	2,48-66	4,78-48	6,62-49	9,54-80	10,16-30	35,79-19	2,49-03	2,55-76	2,17-35	6,08-46

(a) Consists of several works some of which have been completed while others are in progress. Hence no estimated cost is given.

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APPENDIX

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Description of the scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1953-4.											
		1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	Total, 1946-7 to 1952-3.	Preliminary Accounts for the first six months.	Budget Estimate for the second six months.	Revised Estimate for the second six months.	Budget Estimate, 1954-5.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	(2)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.													
Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.		23.68	35.67	69.96	64.68	74.72	57.25	8.76	3,34.72	9.40	5.31	5.31	3.13
Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme.		21.45	71.56	40.18	82.01	1,18.98	88.27	1,35.21	5,57.66	89.18	98.67	98.67	2,04.86
Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme.		20.27	60.44	63.21	65.49	1,01.82	67.01	74.76	4,58.00	32.91	81.80	81.80	1,00.80
Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme.		17.54	— .65	90.83	66.09	58.97	53.95	99.22	3,35.95	20.52	70.04	70.04	85.42
Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00
Madras Thermal Electric System.		..	1,65.67	49.16	84.40	1,76.78	93.94	1,25.35	6,95.30	53.90	98.28	98.28	68.73
Other Minor Schemes.		1.28	31	4.53	6.67	31.63	18.29	17.61	80.37	3.19	..	..	..
Schemes transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.		16.63	91.76	1,01.68	1,94.51	1,74.50	2,43.81	3,10.75	11,33.64	2,26.89	..	..	..
Lump-sum provision for payment of compensation for acquisition of electrical undertakings of local authorities and private companies.		..	..	..	..	..	..	17.60	17.60	— .87	.74	.74	2.62
Total	..	1,00.85	4,24.76	4,24.55	5,63.85	7,37.45	6,22.52	7,89.28	36,63.24	4,35.12	3,54.84	3,54.84	4,95.66

Description of the scheme.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	Total, 1946-7 to 1952-3.	1953-4.			
									Preliminary Accounts for the first six months.	Budget Estimate for the second six months.	Revised Estimate for the second six months.	Budget Estimate, 1954-5.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS	RS. LAKHS
C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.												
Cinchona Plantations.	13.71	13.04	17.23	21.52	12.44	8.53	8.04	94.51	3.00	3.26	5.80	3.08
Kerala Soap Institute.	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.26	0.30	0.22	..	1.05	..
Madras Industrial Engineering Workshops.	..	..	..	0.02	..	..	..	0.02	0.08	..	..	..
Fish Liver Oil Industry.	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.20	0.06	0.36	..	1.50	0.24	0.28
Madras Vegetable Ghee Factory.	2.27	6.67	2.01	4.25	3.16	1.30	5.22	16.88	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.26
Government Silk Filatures.	..	..	..	1.36	0.14	2.04	0.78	4.32	0.08	..	1.88	0.50
Polytechnics (Buildings and Tools and Plant).	..	..	..	9.58	2.47	22.25	15.99	50.29	3.67	6.80	9.24	5.70
Artesian Wells ..	..	..	..	..	9.80	4.55	2.59	16.94	2.51	..	..	..
Shares in Fertilisers and Chemicals, Limited, Travancore.	..	..	20.00	..	1.00	..	..	21.00	..	..	..	..
Shares in Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Madras.	..	..	51.00	..	51.00	..	..	1,02.00	..	..	..	..
Other Shares	..	..	..	2.40	0.90	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	..
Ceramic Industry ..	..	..	0.02	0.16	..	0.01	1.87	2.06	0.15	..	..	..
Andhra Paper Mills ..	..	..	25.35	..	0.43	0.14	0.04	25.96	0.15	..	..	..
Total ..	13.98	13.71	1,15.61	36.94	82.89	38.16	34.85	3,36.14	10.22	11.96	18.62	9.82
D. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.												
Madras City Bus Service.	2.76	30.68	26.65	12.95	8.83	4.32	10.37	87.92	9.81	0.28	0.28	29.38
E. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.												
Buildings	10.72	9.89	33.36	61.09	84.51	1,14.42	104.75	4,18.74	31.13	52.24	52.34	83.54
F. COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS.												
Advance Compensation and Interim Payments.	..	..	..	1,32.16	1,17.87	2,03.09	85.18	5,38.30	37.74	10.90	10.90	35.00

* Does not relate to the Madras State now.

[26th February 1954]

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT POSITION OF THE COMPOSITE MADRAS GOVERNMENT (EXCLUDING REPAYABLE DEPOSITS AND SIMILAR LIABILITIES) AS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1953.

I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
September 1937 and September 1940.	3% Loan, 1952, I and II issues.	2,33.54	1.46
September 1938 ..	3% Loan, 1953.	1,51.29	31.96
June 1939 ..	3% Loan, 1959.	1,50.00	1,23.96
September 1942 ..	3% Loan, 1955.	1,25.00	1,23.25
September 1943 ..	3% Loan, 1956.	1,25.10	1,25.10
August 1944 ..	3% Loan, 1958.	1,10.00	1,07.95
September 1945 ..	3% Loan, 1960.	3,00.00	2,78.44
September 1946 ..	2½% Loan, 1961.	4,09.30	3,81.77
July 1950 ..	3% Development Bonds, 1960.	4,39.75	4,38.26
September 1951 ..	3½% Loan, 1962.	3,01.49	3,01.49
August 1952 ..	4% Loan, 1964.	5,24.81	5,24.81
July 1953 ..	4% Loan, 1963.	10,28.90	10,28.90
	Total, I. ..	38,99.18	34,67.35

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	
(1) Pre-autonomy consolidated debt (1st April 1937).	7,56.71	3,14.57	The Madras Government's debt to the Government of India after certain adjustments amounted to Rs. 7,56.71 lakhs on 1st April 1937. This debt was consolidated into a 4½ per cent loan and made repayable by 1981-82 by half-yearly equated instalments.

26th February 1954]

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS	RS	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
(2) Post-autonomy debt—			
1947-48		6,00-00	These are loans given by the Government of India for capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes when the Madras Government did not raise any market loan. Interest is payable half-yearly at 2-7/8 per cent per annum. The principal is repayable after 15 years in each case.
1948-49		3,00-00	
1950-51—			
Fisheries Programme— For giving a loan to the South Madras Fishermen Co-operative Society.	1-33		As there was no likelihood of the loan being utilized for the purpose, it was repaid to the Government of India in full with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in October 1951.
Tractor Reclamation.	30-00	30-00	Loans given by the Government of India in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at 3½ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase.	20-00	20-00	
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase.	40-00	40-00	Loans given in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at 3½ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
P.W.D. Irrigation and Tank Improvement Schemes.	45-00	45-00	
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	10-00		The loan was free of interest and the principal was repaid on the 31st March 1952.
1951-52—			
Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	1,00-00		This was a short-term loan repaid on the 31st March 1952.
To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects.	6,00-00	6,00-00	Loan from the Special Development Fund repayable by annual equated instalments commencing from 1955 and ending in 1961. For the first three years, i.e., 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 3½ per cent per annum is to be paid.

[26th February 1954]

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.			
1951-52—cont.			
P.W.D. Irrigation Schemes.	23.00	21.83	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
River Pumping Schemes.	9.00	20.13	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
TraCTOR Cultivation Schemes.	13.00		
Purchase and distribution of oil engines and electric motor pump sets.	12.00	9.75	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
Industrial Housing Schemes.	9.00	..	This loan was free of interest and repayable after 25 years. As, however, the industrial concerns which applied for the loans dropped out of the scheme, preferring another scheme sponsored by the Government of India, the loan was repaid in 1952-53.
1952-53—			
Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	100.00	..	This was a short-term loan repaid with interest at 3 per cent on 31st March 1953.
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	10.00	..	This loan was free of interest and was repaid on 31st March 1953.
To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Irrigation Projects.	734.00	734.00	Loan from the special development fund repayable in annual equated instalments commencing from 1955 and ending in 1961. For the first two years, 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 4 per cent per annum to be paid.
To finance famine relief expenditure.	200.00	200.00	Terms of repayment have not yet been finally settled.

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When obtained and
description of loan.

Total amount.

Amount outstanding
on 30th Sep-
tember 1953.

Remarks.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

RS

RS

LAKHS.

LAKHS.

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1952-53—cont.

For being re-lent to the Madurai Municipality for extension of the Madurai Municipal sewage farm.	2-26	2-01	Repayable in eight equated annual instalments with interest at 3-7/8 per cent per annum.
P.W. Irrigation schemes.	21-00	21-00	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/8 per cent per annum.
River pumping schemes.	9-00	0-50	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Tractor reclamation.	17-58	11-00	
Supply of oil engines and electric motors.	36-75	25-58	
Lift irrigation schemes.	4-50	0-96	
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	2-60	2-60	Repayable with interest at 3-1/8 per cent per annum in two equated annual instalments commencing from December 1953.
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	15-26	15-26	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	25-00	25-00	Do.
Scheme for urban compost.	3-52	..	Repaid in June 1953 as it was not utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.
Loan for Community Projects—Thuliyabhaga Electricity Extension Scheme, Ramachandrapuram taluk.	1-00	1-00	Repayable with interest at 3-5/8 per cent in five annual equated instalments.
Periyar Project Irrigation Programme.	2-97	2-97	Repayable with interest at 4 per cent per annum in ten annual equated instalments.

[26th February 1954]

When obtained and
description of loan.

Total amount.

Amount outstand-
ing on 30th Sep-
tember 1953.

Remarks

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

RS
LAKHS.RS
LAKHS.

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1952-53—cont.

Loan for rehabilita-
tion Schemes—For
financing the edu-
cation expenditure
of displaced stu-
dents from
Pakistan.

06

06

Repayable with interest at
3-5/8 per cent per
annum in five annual
equated instalments.Ways and Means
Advances.

17,00-00

17,00-00

Terms have not yet been
settled.

1953-54—

For financing the
expenditure on
Tungabhadra,
Lower Bhavani and
Malampuzha Pro-
jects.

1,75 00

1,75-00

Loan from the Special
Development Fund, re-
payable in seven equated
annual instalments with
interest at 4 per cent
per annum from 1957-58.
Interest alone at 4 per
cent per annum is pay-
able for the first three
years 1954-55, 1955-56
and 1956-57.Loans for Commu-
nity Projects.

13-62

13-62

Terms have not yet been
settled.Cotton Extension
Schemes.

5-00

5-00

Repayable with interest
at 1½ per cent per annum
before 31st March 1954.Loan for improve-
ments to the tem-
porary Capital of
the Andhra State.

40-00

25-00

The actual expenditure
(not yet reported) on
improvements to the
temporary capital of the
Andhra State up to 30th
September 1953 is the
liability of the Andhra
Government. It is
assumed that there will
be an unspent balance of
about Rs 25 lakhs on
30th September 1953 to
be treated as Ways and
Means accommodation
to the Composite State.Ways and Means
advances.

10,00-00

The Government of India
agreed to give the Ways
and Means accommodation required to keep
the proceeds of the open market loan intact on
30th September 1953 and also to set right the
balance of the Madras State on that date.
The accounts of the Composite State have not
yet been finalized. The outstanding liability on
30th September 1953 in respect of this Ways
and Means accommodation from the Govern-
ment of India is expected to be of the order of
Rs 10 crores.

Total, II .. 59,61-84

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APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON
THE SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

	Revised Five-Year Plan, 1951-56.	Expenditure incurred and likely to be incurred to end of 1953-54.	Balance for 1954-55 and 1955-56.	Provision made in the Budget for 1954-55.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS LAKHS	RS LAKHS	RS LAKHS	RS LAKHS
I. Agriculture and Rural Development—				
1 Agriculture	894	482	412	198
2 Animal Husbandry .. .	58	20	38	7
3 Dairying and Milk Supply .. .	13	9	4	2
4 Forests	74	11	63	4
5 Co-operation	17	9	8	4
6 Fisheries	58	29	29	6
7 * Rural Development	30	30	..	..
8 National Extension Service .. .	300	19 (a)	281	83
9 Community Development Projects.	308	62	246	96
10 Local Development Works .. .	123	30 (a)	93	40
Total, I ..	1,875	701	1,174	440
II. Major Irrigation and Power Projects ..				
	4,916	2,564	2,352	1,010
III. Industry—				
1 Cottage Industries	185	134	51	15
2 Other Industries				
IV. Transport (Roads)				
	358	222	136	54
V. Social Services—				
1 Education	494	165	329	82
2 Medical	256	178	78	54
3 Public Health	518	205	313	59
4 Housing	190	107	83	42
5 Amelioration of Backward Classes ..	416	235	181	90
Total, V ..	1,874	890	984	327
Grand Total ..	9,208	4,511	4,697	1,846

* Merged with National Extension Service from the 1st October 1953.

(a) Represents estimated expenditure in the second half of 1953-54.

[26th February 1954]

III. SPECIAL IRREDEEMABLE LOANS.

	Amount.
	RS
(1) Four bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum issued between the years 1796 and 1807.	1,33,000
(2) Two bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum issued in the years 1795 and 1817.	10,500
(3) A deposit bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum received in 1817 ..	41,770
(4) A deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum (now treated as an Endowment for the Stanley Hospital, Madras).	66,878
Total, III ..	2,52,148
	or
	2.52 lakhs.
	RS
	LAKHS.
Grand total—Loans expected to be outstanding on the 30th September 1953 (I + II + III).	94,31.71

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS